

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
SOUTHBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON
THE HEALTH
OF THE

Southborough
Urban Sanitary District

FOR THE YEAR

1913,

BY

JAMES SCOTT JEW, M.D., D.P.H.

Southborough :

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Southborough Urban District.

AREA and POPULATION.

The following tables give the Area, Population of the District, and other figures, as shown by the Census of 1911, and previous years.

No. of Regn. Dist.	Area in Statute Acres.		Inhabited Houses.				Population.			
	Land and Inland Water	Inland Water only.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1881	1891	1901	1911
50	1702	5	838	1103	1539	1688	4059	5418	6977	7001

Cols. 1	Area in Statute Acres (Land & Inland Water).	Families or Separate Occupiers		Population.				Institutions, Large Establish- ments, Vessels, etc., 1911 (in- cluded in Cols. 4 and 6.	
		1901	1911	1901	1911			No.	Population
				Per- sons	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males		
Southborough Urban Dis- trict and Civil Parish.	1702	1619	1700	6977	7001	3090	3911	12	132
WARDS.									
East ...	...	...	489	...	2227	1084	1143	7	21
North ...	...	...	502	...	2087	813	1274	4	94
West ...	...	...	709	...	2687	1193	1494	1	17

THE **Population** of the Southborough Urban District, estimated to the middle of 1913, was 7,006, being an increase of two on the estimated population of 1912, and of five on the census population of 1911.

The number of births registered in the District amounted to 138, including 72 of males and 66 of females. To this number is added one birth which took place outside the District of a child born of parents with a fixed place of residence in the District, while no births are deducted of children whose parents had a fixed place of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of births was therefore 139 (72 male and 67 female) which gives a **Birth-rate** of 19·8 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 21·4 in 1912, and 19·5 in 1911.

Seventy-eight deaths were registered in the District, 39 of males and 39 of females. To this number are added the deaths of 11 persons belonging to the District and who died outside its area, while one death is deducted of a person dying in the District and who had a fixed place of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of deaths belonging to the District was 88 (45 male and 43 female), giving a **Death-rate** of 12·6 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 14·8 in 1912, and 13·1 in 1911.

No deaths were certified as due to the following epidemic diseases, viz.:

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years), Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping-cough, Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small-Pox.

The **Death-rate** from the above was consequently *nil* as compared with 1·43 in 1912, and 1·28 in 1911.

It is not often that I am able to report a *nil* death-rate from the above diseases (which were formerly designated the “seven principal zymotic diseases”), and from which the “zymotic” death-rate was obtained, especially as the heading “diarrhœa” now includes enteritis occurring in children under two years. The absence of any deaths from these diseases is the more noticeable from the fact that the population of the High Brooms portion of the area is largely industrial in character.

The **Infant Mortality**, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births was 65, as compared with 107 in 1912, and 116 in 1911.

The Midwives Act, 1902, is administered directly by the Kent County Council.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted.

The birth-rate in **England and Wales** in 1913 was 23·9 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·1 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912, but lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1903–1912, the birth-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 2·4 per 1,000.

The death-rate in 1913 was 13·7 per 1,000, which was 0·4 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1903–1912, the death-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 1·2 per 1,000.

The rate of mortality among infants, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births, was equal to 109 per 1,000, which is 14 per 1,000 *above* the rate in 1912.

The following table gives a comparison between the rates for this District and those for England and Wales:

	BIRTH-RATE.	DEATH-RATE.	INFANT MORTALITY.	EPIDEMIC DISEASE DEATH-RATE
England and Wales	23·9	13·7	109	1·20
Southborough Urban	19·8	12·6	65	nil

The birth-rate is 4·1 *below* that of the country generally, but against this the death-rate and rate of infant mortality are 1·1, and 44 *below* the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and this coupled with a *nil* epidemic disease death-rate makes the vital statistics for this District very favourable.

A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, viz., Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the Fevers known by any of the following names:—Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, No. 58, 962, dated 15th August, 1912, the diseases known as Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis were also made compulsorily notifiable.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board dated 19th December, 1912, the following Regulations, viz., the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911; and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, were revoked and substituted by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. These last-named Regulations came into operation on the 1st of February, 1913, and had the effect of making all forms of Tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable on and after that date.

During the year 1913, 76 cases were notified, as against 98 in the previous year, and comprised 39 of Diphtheria, 5 of Erysipelas, 14 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Puerperal Fever, 14 of Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), and 3 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

The following cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified during the past six years:

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total.
Scarlet Fever	4	27	41	15	7	14	108
Diphtheria	9	13	17	83	70	39	231
Erysipelas	2	4	4	1	2	5	18
Typhoid Fever	5	9	1	2			17
Puerperal Fever			1		1	1	3
Total ...	20	53	64	101	80	59	377

Scarlet Fever.—Fourteen non-fatal cases were notified, as compared with seven in the previous year as follows:

One in May—from Edward Street.

Three in July—two from Charles Street and one from Modest Corner.

One in September—from Speldhurst Road.

Five in October—three from Springfield Road, one from Holden Park Road, and one from Elm Road.

Three in November—one each from Meadow Road, Great Brooms Road and Victoria Road.

One in December—from Charles Street.

It will be seen from the above that the incidence of Scarlet Fever was practically confined to Southborough proper, only one case occurring at High Brooms.

One of the patients was a child of four years, 11 were children between the ages of five and 15, and two were young females aged 18 and 19 respectively.

All were satisfactorily treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria fell from 70 cases with eight deaths in 1912 to 39 non-fatal cases in 1913 which were notified thus:

January	...	...	1	July	...	...	...	2
February	...	...	2	August	...	...	...	4
March	...	...	0	September	...	...	...	1
April	...	...	0	October	...	...	...	9
May	...	...	0	November	...	...	...	13
June	...	...	1	December	...	...	...	6

Total ... 39 cases.

Locally they were reported from:

High Brooms quarter.		Southborough Town.	
Gordon Road	... 7	Springfield Road	... 3
Colebrook Road	... 4	London Road	... 3
Nursery Road	... 4	Edward Street	... 3
High Brooms Road	4	Castle Street	... 1
Great Brooms Road	3	Elm Road	... 1
North Farm Road	2	Meadow Road	... 1
Powder Mill Lane	1		
Weare Road	... 1		
Andrew Road	... 1		
	<hr/> 27		<hr/> 12

The age-periods at which the cases occurred were :

1 and under 5 years.	5 and under. 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.
<hr/> 5	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1 = 39

The treatment of 29 of the above cases (several of which were very severe) in the local Isolation Hospital without a single death or return case, in my opinion, reflects considerable credit on the Medical and Nursing staff of that Institution.

Although the Diphtheria cases occurring during the year were considerably below the numbers for 1911 and 1912, yet 39 is a large number, and it is most desirable that those having the care of children should co-operate with the School and Sanitary officials in trying to detect early cases and so prevent those localised outbursts of which we have had several examples during the past three years, and that if any doubt exist as to the nature of a sore throat medical aid should be sought at an early stage.

I have examined and swabbed a considerable number of the children in school and have detected and excluded many suspicious and infectious cases. The School Medical Officer has also co-operated on the same lines and with similar effect.

I had hoped that my advice with regard to the active carrying out of all sanitary measures would have been more readily accepted, particularly in the direction of drain ventilation and the provision of flushes to water-closets, but having definitely emphasised these points the responsibility of executive action of course rests with the local authority alone.

Enteric Fever.—No cases.

Erysipelas.—Five cases—no deaths. One in High Brooms Road and one in Great Brooms Road in January; one in London Road in February; and two in October, one in Meadow Road and one in Edward Street. All were adults, two males and three females.

Puerperal Fever.—One case was notified from Springfield Road in October and proved fatal on the 13th of that month. A

premature birth occurred through a slight accident during hop-picking at some huts in an adjoining district. The patient was brought home on 24th September, and appeared to have received proper medical attendance and nursing.

Small-Pox.—It is satisfactory to record that no cases of this disease have occurred since December, 1903.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis are now by the General Order of the Local Government Board of August, 16th, 1912 compulsorily notifiable, but during the past year no notifications have been received.

Tuberculosis in all its forms caused eight deaths during the year, as compared with 11 in 1912, and nine in 1911. Of these eight deaths, seven were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against nine in 1912, and four in 1911.

The death-rate from all forms of the Disease was 1·14, and the Phthisis death-rate 0·99 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 1·57 and 1·28 in the previous year.

The following table gives a comparison of the rates for this District, and the rates for England and Wales for the five years 1907—1911, beyond which the comparative figures for the country generally are not at present available.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).							
England and Wales	1·61	1·58	1·54	1·43	1·46		
Southborough Urban Death-rate	1·58	1·31	0·69	0·56	1·28	1·57	1·14
No. of deaths	13	11	6	5	9	11	8
PHTHISIS.							
England and Wales	1·14	1·12	1·09	1·02	1·08		
Southborough Urban Death-rate	0·98	1·07	0·58	0·33	0·57	1·28	0·99
No. of deaths	8	9	5	3	4	9	7

Notice of the 1912 Regulations coming into force was given to each Medical Practitioner in the area, and notification forms as prescribed were issued by your Clerk.

The duties of the Medical Officer of Health are laid down as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.—(1) A Medical Officer of Health, on receipt of a notification which has been erroneously addressed to him by a Medical Practitioner, shall forthwith transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification ought, in pursuance of these Regulations, to have been addressed and shall at the same time inform the Medical Practitioner that he has done so, and shall give to him the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification has been sent.

(2) Every Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be entered in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence or place of destination is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The said Register shall be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health and shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a person specially authorised by resolution of the Local Authority, the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate, a School Medical Inspector for any area within which the District is situate, or an Officer of any Government Department authorised in that respect by that Department.

Every notification and every document relating to a person notified under these Regulations shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health, and by every person who has access thereto, as confidential.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate a statement of every notification received by him during the week in pursuance of these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The statement shall show on which Form the notification was made, and shall contain the information in regard to each person which was given in the notification.

(4) Any expenses incurred by a Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by this Article shall be defrayed by the Local Authority of the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health.

ARTICLE XII.—Upon the receipt of a notification under these Regulations the Medical Officer of Health or an Officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Medical Officer of Health or other Officer to take any of the steps herein mentioned at any Institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority, except with the consent of the Managers of that Institution.

Notification under the older Regulations continued through the month of January, 1913, one notification of Phthisis being received under the "Tuberculosis" Regulations, 1911.

During the whole year 27 notifications were received relating to 21 persons, of whom 18 were suffering from Pulmonary and three from other forms of Tuberculosis. Of these 18 Pulmonary cases four died during the year, and of the other forms none died.

Of the total eight deaths, three were of males and five of females, and the fatal age-periods were as follows:

15—25 years.	45—65 years.	65 and upwards.
—	—	—
3	3	2 = 8

B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of the non-notifiable diseases I previously mentioned that there were no deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years), Measles or Whooping-cough—to this list I can also add Influenza.

C.—OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.—Reference to Table 3 will show that 14 deaths were due to this disease, equal to a rate of 1·99 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0·71 in 1912.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death-rates for this District for the years 1907–1913, with the comparative rates for England and Wales up to 1911, beyond which year the latter are not at present available.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
England and Wales	0·91	0·92	0·96	0·97	0·99		
Southborough Urban—							
Death-rate	0·98	1·67	1·51	1·47	1·28	0·71	1·99
No. of deaths	8	14	13	13	9	5	14

It will be apparent that there is a slight increase of deaths over those of the past two years.

Although the cause of Cancer is still obscure, I think it is desirable for your Council to encourage the disinfection and cleansing of houses in which cases have occurred.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION & ADMINISTRATION

Forty-three cases of infectious disease were treated at the Council's Isolation Hospital in Vauxhall Lane, and were admitted as follows :

February	...	...	1 case	(Diphtheria).
May	...	...	1	„ (Scarlet Fever).
June	...	...	1	„ (Diphtheria).
July	...	...	5 cases	(3 Scarlet Fever, 2 Diphtheria).
August	...	..	3	„ (Diphtheria).
September	...	...	2	„ (1 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria).
October	...	...	14	„ (5 Scarlet Fever, 9 Diphtheria).
November	...	...	11	„ (3 Scarlet Fever, 8 Diphtheria).
December	...	...	5	„ (4 Diphtheria, 1 Scarlet Fever).

43 cases (14 Scarlet Fever, 29 Diphtheria).

No deaths occurred during the year at the Hospital.

The wooden buildings which were put up during a Scarlet Fever epidemic in 1899 have been lined with "eternit" sheets, composed mainly of cement and asbestos and which are non-combustible, and open fire-places have replaced the stoves. The inside has been painted and has a comfortable appearance, and, although not an ideal hospital building, is useful in case of an epidemic or for use as day rooms.

I think that a slight alteration in the treatment of the sewage would be advantageous. The settling tank is too large and should be divided up so that less capacity could be used when there are no patients or only a few, and more when the hospital is full. Also better distribution of the tank effluent over the filter bed would be a great improvement.

Bacteriological aids to diagnosis.—The prevalence of Diphtheria made it desirable to have a considerable number of swabs examined, and I received reports from the County Laboratory, Maidstone, on 161 swabs sent from the area taken from the

throats of school children, hospital patients previous to discharge, and others. Of these 161 there were 74 positive and 88 negative results.

There were also examined at the same Institution during the year eight specimens from suspected Tuberculosis patients of which five gave positive and three negative results.

Adoptive Acts.—The following are in force in the District:

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890; adopted December 31st, 1890, and came into force February 9th, 1891.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; adopted December 31st, 1890, and came into force February 9th, 1891.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, adopted March 29th, 1899, and came into force 1st May, 1899.

At the end of the year the Council were considering the question of adopting certain sections of the Public Health Act, 1907.

Water Supply.—The local deep well at Hayesden yields a satisfactory supply. The following is the result of a chemical analysis made by Messrs. Adams & Stansell of a sample taken from a tap in Edward Street on November 3rd, 1913:—

Total Solids	...	...	...	...	16·4
Loss on Ignition	...	...	...	...	0·9
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	2·1
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	·01
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	·00
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	·01
Oxygen absorbed in $\frac{1}{4}$ -hour	...	...	...	...	·004
,, ,, 4 hours	...	...	...	...	·008
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	5·4
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	2·4
Appearance in 2-ft. tube	...	...	...	...	clear pale green.
Smell	...	...	...	...	none.
Phosphoric Acid	...	...	...	...	slight trace of free

“In all essential particulars the sample is good, and the supply continues to be quite satisfactory.”

ADAMS & STANSELL.

Note.—All results are given in grains per gallon, except free and albuminoid ammonia, which are in parts per million,

Drainage.—With the exception of the re-laying of about 30 yards of outfall sewer no public drainage work has been carried out during the year.

Three 30-ft. sewer ventilating columns (6-in. diameter) have been erected—one in High Brooms Road, one in Gordon Road, and one on Southborough Common.

Closet Accommodation has been improved, but there is still much to be done. It has been shown in many instances here, as in other places, when opening up drains that when “hand-flushing” is relied on they are very inefficiently cleansed, and I consider it highly essential that substantial closet flush cisterns should be provided throughout the District with as little delay as possible.

Scavenging.—Until recently the High Brooms portion of the District was scavenged by contract, and in the other portion the work was carried out directly by the Council’s own men under the supervision of the Surveyor. This latter method is now adopted for the whole area.

Bye-Laws and Regulations.—The following are in force:—
 Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings (repealing those made on 10th May, and confirmed by the Home Office, 4th July, 1871. } Adopted 27th June and allowed by the Local Government Board, 9th September, 1912.

Bye-laws for the prevention of Nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health (repealing those made on 10th May and confirmed by the Home Office on the 4th July, 1871. } Adopted 27th June and allowed by the Local Government Board, 22nd August, 1912.

Bye-laws for the licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses, for prevention of cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every 24 hours, and requiring such slaughter-houses, to be provided with a sufficient supply of water (repealing those adopted 10th May, and confirmed by the Home Office, 4th July, 1871.

Adopted 27th June and allowed by the Local Government Board, 22nd August, 1912.

Bye-laws for preventing buildings, which have been erected in accordance with bye-laws made under the Public Health Acts, from being altered in such a way, if at first so constructed, they would have contravened the bye-laws.

Adopted 27th June and allowed by the Local Government Board, 22nd August, 1912.

Bye-laws with respect to Houses Let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

Adopted 27th June, and allowed by the Local Government Board, 22nd August, 1912.

Bye-laws as to Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures were being considered at the end of the year.

Elementary Schools.—A good many children were excluded from time to time—principally on account of being contacts with diphtheria cases, but no schools have been formally closed either by your Council on my advice under Article 57 of the Code, or by the School Medical Officer.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops are subject to Regulations made under the Order of 1885.

I have visited several of these with the Sanitary Inspector during the year where alterations were required in the structure of the cowsheds or the management of the premises. In one case where infectious disease occurred on the premises I made several inspections with a view of insuring the milk from contamination.

Slaughter-houses.—I also inspected several of these. Although alterations had been made at the High Brooms Slaughter-house the drainage arrangements at my last visit were not working satisfactorily.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.—The number of houses inspected under this Act since it came into force are as follows :—

1911	...	...	...	...	40
1912	...	...	...	...	56
1913	...	...	...	...	20
					<hr/>
					116

Of the 33 houses having defects inspected in 1911, the works have all been completed.

Of the 56 houses inspected in 1912, 49 had defects of some kind or other, and by the end of that year, 27 had been put into a proper state of repair, but at the end of 1913 there were still 15 not dealt with.

In the 20 houses inspected in 1913 defects of some kind were found in all. By the end of the year the works asked for in two only of the houses had been completed to the satisfaction of your officials, the remainder being in hand.

The following is a statement of work carried out under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, as required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 :—

1. No. of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 20
2. No. of dwelling houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 5
3. No. of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... 5
4. No. of Closing Orders made 2
5. No. of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of a Closing Order 2

6. No. of dwelling houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put in a fit state for human habitation	0
7. No. of dwelling houses dealt with under Section 15 of the Act	0
8. No. of dwelling houses dealt with under the Public Health Acts	0
9. No. of dwelling houses dealt with by simple requests or informal notice	2
10. No. of dwelling houses not requiring remedy ...	0

The general character of the defects included bad yard paving in 17; unsatisfactory refuse disposal in 10; a considerable number were damp—the dampness being due to pervious walls; defective roofs, 5; guttering, 8; rain water disposal, 3; Damp courses were noted as absent in 5.

As regards water supply, eight were supplied from wells, and in one the quantity was insufficient. Sixteen closets had structural defects, and one showed signs of bad usage. Drains or drain ventilation was unsatisfactory in 15. Ventilation in a considerable number, and the natural light obtainable in four was insufficient. Over-crowding did not exist to a measurable extent, but several houses would be better for fewer occupants.

It will be seen that a considerable number of houses await the Council's instructions both for 1913 and for the previous year, and it is obvious that the re-occupation of houses before the defective items have been fully remedied and closing orders formally determined, and an excessive interval before demolition orders are made and carried out are factors not conducive to the progress of inspection and improvements.

Local opinions differ as to several requirements, *e.g.*, I contend that the paving of back-yards adjoining houses (when brick paving is used) is not satisfactory when the bricks are laid loosely with sand to fill in the joints, but that the bricks should be grouted in with *cement* and sand. I am aware that this does not give as clean an appearance when finished but constitutes a much better

and more impervious surface at a very small expense. I over and over again find in the former method that after a time dirty water “swishes” up between the joints in wet weather, and cannot conduce to a dry condition of the basement or to the comfort and well-being of the occupiers.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—The Sanitary Inspector, who undertakes the work of inspection under this Act has added to the list of workshops since last year.

The Workshop Bakehouses are increased by one, the Laundries by three, and the miscellaneous Workshops by 17, *i.e.*, a total of 45.

Reports of the work carried out in the Inspector’s department during the year, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the table required by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

May 13th, 1914.

TABLE 1.
SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transfer- able Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1 1908.	2 8391	3 -	4 137	5 16.3	6 89	7 10.6	8	9 10	10 16	11 116	12 99	13 11.7
1909.	8607		156	18.1	95	11.0		13	9	57	108	12.5
1910.	8829		142	16.0	86	9.7		10	15	105	96	10.8
1911.	7001	130	137	19.5	72	10.2	1	21	16	116	92	13.1
1912.	7004	147	150	21.4	89	12.7	1	16	16	107	104	14.8
1913.	7006	138	139	19.8	78	11.1	1	11	9	65	88	12.6

Area of District in acres
(land and inland
water)

} 1702

At Census of 1911.
Total population at all ages..... 7,001
Number of inhabited houses..... 1,688
Average number of persons per house, 4

TABLE 2.

SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified during the Year, 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								No. of cases removed to Hospital
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and up- wards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup)... ..	39	5	30	1	2	1	...	29	
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Scarlet fever	14	1	11	2	...	...	...	14
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ... ..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	1	.	...	...
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis... ..	18	1	1	5	4	6	1	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	80	8	44	8	9	10	1	43	

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals } Isolation Hospital, Vauxhall Lane, Southborough, provided by
 Sanatoria, &c. } the Southborough U.D.C.
 } Joint Small Pox Hospital, Dislingbury, Capel.

TABLE 3.

SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during year 1913

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified ... Uncertified...	85 3	9 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	3 ..	9 1	17 ..	45 2	....
Enteric Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-Cough ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..
Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ...	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	..
Bronchitis	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suicides ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other defined diseases ...	22	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	17	..
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	88	9	1	0	1	3	10	17	47	..

TABLE 4.
SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under One Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes:										
Certified	5	...	1	...	6	...	2	1	...	9
Uncertified
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping-Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)
Convulsions	1	...	1
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	2	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)
Diarrhoea
Enteritis
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus
Other Causes
Totals	5	...	1	...	6	...	2	1	...	9

Births in year { legitimate, 127.
 illegitimate, 12.

Deaths in year { legitimate infants, 8.
 illegitimate ,, 1.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.						
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.						
Premises.				Inspections.	Written notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...				...	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)				105	42	...
Workplaces (other than Outw'rkers' premises)				1	1	...
Total				106	43	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.				
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness... ..	21	12		
Want of ventilation... ..	9	7		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	2	1		
Other nuisances—	17	4		
Storage of Refuse, &c.				
Sanitary accommodation:				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective	21	7		
Not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report).				
Total	70	31		

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register (s. 131) at end of the year.	Number	Inspections.
Workshop Bakehouses	6	
Workshop Laundries	10	
Miscellaneous	29	
Total number of workshops on Register	45	

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act:	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	
Other	
Underground Bakehouses:	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	1

J. S. TEW,

May 8th, 1914.

Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector's Tabular Statement, 1913.

Number of Inspections made during the year	...	1498
Re-inspections	... ..	563

Nature of Inspections :

Periodical Inspection Factory and Workshops Acts...	105
Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations	... .. 23
Diseases of Animals Act Tuberculosis Order 1913	... 1
Slaughter-houses	... .. 57
Houses let in Lodgings	... .. 18
Van Dwellings	... .. 14
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	... .. 49
Notifiable Infectious Disease	... .. 59
Housing and Town Planning Act	... .. 20
Systematical Inspection of District	... .. 1006
After complaint of Nuisance	... .. 76
Butchers & Fishmongers Shops and Hawkers Stores	30
Works in progress	... .. 40
Preliminary notices served during the year	... .. 232
Statutory	„ „ „ 59
Letters written	... .. 312
Notices of Infectious Disease sent to Schools	... .. 59

Result of Notices, including verbal intimation :

Rooms cleansed, papèred and distempered	... .. 43
Council's water laid on to dwellings	... .. 18
Waste of Council's water abated	... .. 49
Overcrowding abated	... .. 4
W.C.'s Limewashed	... .. 18
Rainwater pipes repaired	... .. 26
Insanitary refuse pits removed	... .. 36
New galvanized iron dust-bins provided	... .. 105
Drains cleared	... .. 17
Drains repaired	... .. 43
New inspection chambers provided	... .. 14
New ventilation pipes provided to drains	... .. 28
New impervious floors to sculleries	... .. 18
Sculleries limewashed	... .. 7

Premises fumigated for vermin	...	...	...	...	7
New floors to living rooms	...	...	...	...	7
Scullery floors repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Windows made to open and shut properly	...	...	...	...	63
New W.C.'s provided (includes one earth closet)	...	...	...	...	4
New W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	32
New glazed stonewash sink provided	...	...	...	...	21
Sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	7
School Latrine closets purified	...	...	...	...	20
W.C. floors repaired	...	...	...	...	9
New floors to W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	23
Flushing apparati provided to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	128
Flushing apparati repaired	...	...	...	...	35
W.C. seats repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Sink pipes provided	...	...	...	...	31
Sewers constructed on private ground (303 ft.)	...	...	...	...	5
Sewers on private ground repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Dwellings provided with new drains (458 ft.)	...	...	...	...	24
Back-yards repaired	...	...	...	...	117
New paving to bare portions	...	...	...	...	26
New paving to back-yards (328 yds. super.)	...	...	...	...	41
New paving provided to passage ways (369 yds. super.)	...	...	...	...	40
Paving of passage ways repaired	...	...	...	...	20
Defective drain traps removed	...	...	...	...	8
Rainwater pipes disconnected from the drain	...	...	...	...	19
Leaky ventilation pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Drains flushed and disinfected	...	...	...	...	61
New W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	70
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	25
Unsound meat seized (24 lbs.)	...	...	...	...	8
Diseased meat seized (443 lbs.)	...	...	...	...	23
Unsound fish seized (mackerel 313, Herrings 14)	...	...	...	...	2
Lots of unwholesome fruit seized (Apples, 18 bushels)	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ (Vegetables, 6 gall.)	...	...	...	...	2
New dung-pits provided	...	...	...	...	2
New channel to road provided (50 yards)	...	...	...	...	1
Light and ventilation to W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	48

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

THE SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SOUTHBOROUGH,

January, 1914.

TO THE

SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1913.

The work of the department for the year has been very great owing to the fact that this is the first full year of my appointment, therefore I have had to make a careful survey of the system in use at the time of my taking over the duties of the office. At this time the District had been without an Inspector of Nuisances for several weeks, therefore the periodical inspections had not been attended to, and the books were not brought up to date, making it practically impossible to pick up the work in hand, very few records of which were to be found. Also during the latter end of the year 1912 several sets of new Bye-laws were sanctioned by the Local Government Board which included those referring to Slaughter-houses, Nuisances, and Houses Let in Lodgings, all of which were pending administration.

Refuse Disposal.—On March 11th a communication was received from the Local Government Board which referred to a complaint from a householder in the district that the Council's Refuse and Garbage heap in Vauxhall Lane was a nuisance owing to the stench from same and the rats that it harboured. It was alleged that a number of fowls lost by this householder were due to the depredations of the rats from this refuse-tip. An inspection was made, but I was unable to discover any trace of rats coming between the refuse-tip and the residence of this householder. A few rats had certainly established themselves on the premises

in some loose earth at the rear of the fowl houses, and it was stated that 20 chicken had been killed, but one vixen rat will do this in a very short time. There were undoubtedly at the refuse tip a great many rats, and "Virus" poisoning was introduced which cleared them off in a very short time, but after about two months time there were found to be a great many rats established themselves there again, and "Virus" poisoning was again introduced and continued at periods. It is thought by some that the rats are drawn from the surrounding district to the refuse-tip and there destroyed by the "Virus;" it was also asserted by several householders that since the refuse tip had been at this particular site they had not had so many rats on their premises. I made several inspections of the tip which was into a large pit close to the road, and the smell on every occasion was very slight and the surface was kept covered with earth.

On September 18th, a letter was received from Dr. Reginald Farrar, Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, stating that he was instructed to examine the refuse-tip of the Southborough Urban District Council, and I met him by appointment at High Brooms on September 22nd. I first accompanied him to the refuse-tip of the Tunbridge Wells Corporation which is situated within the District of Southborough, and within 200 yards of dwellings, where the refuse is put into a disused clay hole and is covered with fresh earth and old decayed refuse, but owing to the steep face of the deposited refuse it is not possible to keep the surface covered; to obviate this a ledge is formed half-way down on which a man can stand and rake the surface over which hides the most objectionable matter and maintains a tidy appearance, but I am of opinion that this refuse tip of the Tunbridge Wells Corporation presents far greater sources of danger to the inhabitants of the vicinity than did the small tip of the Southborough Urban District Council in the Vauxhall Lane where the vertical surface of the tipped refuse was not nearly so great and the uncovered surface consequently less, and about 400 yards from the nearest dwellings. We then called on several householders in

the vicinity of Vauxhall Lane tip, two of whom expressed the opinion that they had rats on their premises which came from the refuse-tip, and two who stated that they were not of that opinion. We then went on to the refuse-tip and found practically the same conditions as those existing at the Tunbridge Wells Refuse-tip already mentioned.

After Dr. Farrar's visit a letter was received from the Local Government Board suggesting that the Southborough Urban District Council should confer with the Royal Borough of Tunbridge Wells with the view of the joint provision of a Refuse Destructor. Up to the end of 1913 no arrangement had been made, but permission to tip refuse into the Tunbridge Wells Corporation tip at High Brooms was obtained by the Southborough Council.

Factory and Workshops Acts.—An inspection has been made of the Workshops in the District and the Register is found to be not up to date, many changes having occurred in the occupiers; a new Register is in hand. Although certain duties are undertaken by the Council by their adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendments Act, 1890, in reference to Factories within the District, no Register or records of inspection of same appears to be in existence.

The number of Workshops now registered are 45, which includes six Workshop Bakehouses, 10 Workshop Laundries and 29 Miscellaneous Workshops, 105 Inspections were made, 42 Notices sent, 70 defects were found, 30 of which were remedied at the end of the year, and many of the remainder in hand. The defects included Want of Cleanliness 21, Want of Ventilation nine, Want of drainage of floors 2, Other Nuisances 21, Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation 21. There is one underground Bakehouse in the District in which only members of the family of the occupiers are employed.

Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1912.—Twenty-four Notifications have been received under the above Regulations and 23 Inspections were made by the Inspector of Nuisances, 24 reports sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, and 23 reports sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the District. Generally the

accommodation of the patients has been good, but defects were remedied in 13 of the dwellings which included insufficient W.C. accommodation, defective floors, defective pavings, insanitary sinks and waste pipes, dirty walls, &c. Re-inspections were made and carbolic soap and disinfectants supplied. At death or removal the rooms were disinfected, and, where necessary, the rooms stripped and re-decorated.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894.—Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Tuberculosis Order, 1913.—Only in one case has the Inspector had to deal with the milk of a cow notified to be suffering from Tuberculosis and emaciation. In this case the cow was ordered to be slaughtered, compensation being paid to the owner in accordance with the terms of the Order.

Slaughter Houses.—The four Licensed Slaughter Houses have been regularly visited and altogether 57 inspections have been made. The irregularities and defects pointed out have been remedied, which include six new receptacles supplied, three pavings repaired, three offensive accumulations removed, two light and ventilation provided, eight walls lime-washed, two water supplies improved, one closet for workmen and one new floor provided.

In one case a shed was being used by a local butcher for slaughtering pigs, this, not being registered, the occupier, on being cautioned, discontinued its use. The Slaughter house at High Brooms has been a continual source of trouble owing to the unsatisfactory disposal of the drainage effluent. The pipes have been frequently choked owing to the smallness of same and the carelessness of the slaughter-men emptying paunches over the floor of the slaughter house. A $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe is used to take the effluent from a 200 gallon liquifying tank to an eight foot circular filter bed; there is no proper distributor to sprinkle the effluent over the bed so the same soon becomes choked and useless. If the advice of a responsible firm of manufacturers of plant who guarantee the satisfactory working of small plants of sewage disposal had been obtained and acted upon, no doubt a scheme to satisfactorily dispose of the effluent could have been installed at a very little cost,

if any, in excess of which has been spent on the present most unsatisfactory scheme.

Diseased, Unwholesome and Unsound Food.—Inspections have been made when time has permitted of the Slaughter houses, shops and places used for the sale, preparation for sale, or deposit for the preparation for sale of the various articles used for the food of man. Also, on complaint, two samples of skim milk were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified same genuine. The following is a list of the articles seized and destroyed by order of a Magistrate. In five cases the vendors were cautioned, in one case a prosecution was ordered and the vendor was fined £5 and costs.

Unsound Meat.—Two sheep head, one ox pancreas, one neck of beef, one breast of veal, two sheeps' livers, one ox tail, making a total of 24 lbs.

Diseased Meat.—Two ox heads, two ox livers, two ox spleens, one ox pancreas, two ox tongues, one sweetbread, one lung, two ox hind-quarters, two ox fore-quarters, one cow's udder, one ox tail, one ox heart, one brisket of beef, four ox kidneys, making a total of 443 lbs.

Unsound Fish.—313 mackerel, 14 herrings.

Unwholesome Fruit and Vegetables.—18 bushels of apples, two gallons of onions, four gallons of tomatoes.

Water supplied from Private Wells.—Five samples of suspected water have been taken, three were submitted to the Public Analyst who certified them all to be polluted and unfit for drinking purposes; in each case the Council's water was afterwards laid on to the dwellings. Two samples were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health and certified to be polluted; in one case the Council's water was turned into the pipes coming from the existing reservoir, and in the other the source was improved in accordance with the directions of the Medical Officer of Health.

In 18 cases the Council's water has been laid on to dwellings when the owners were advised to do so by the Inspector of

Nuisances, it being impracticable to lay the original supplies obtained from wells on to the W.C.'s owing to the excessive cost.

Houses let in Lodgings.—The new Bye-laws referring to Houses let in lodgings have been put into force, as regards four lodging houses at High Brooms. These particular houses are let on nightly terms to poor people, mostly on the road, and special supervision is made much easier for the Inspector of Nuisances under the new Bye-laws. The interiors of the dwellings were found to be very filthy, the back yards in bad condition, no provision for refuse, ventilation bad, floors defective, etc.; a great deal of money was spent by the owner in improving the lodgings and yard so that it now remains to see that the places are kept in proper condition by the occupiers. The work carried out includes the following: 28 interiors of rooms cleaned and distempered, four back-yards repaved, four ways to street paved, 24 window sashes made to open and shut properly, four floors repaired, six ventilation under floors provided, six ventilation to stairs and passages provided, four W.C.'s repaired, number of houses registered four, accumulations removed four, walls repaired four, inspections made 18, Notices sent, Preliminary seven, Statutory five.

House Vans.—Frequent complaints having been made in reference to the sanitary condition of premises used by House Vans at High Brooms, Inspections were made and Notices served to remedy defects, but rather than comply with same the whole of the House Vans from one yard were removed to another district. In another case the owners made many improvements in regard to the drainage of the yard and stables, W.C. and ashpit accommodation. Bye-laws are in hand and are now only awaiting confirmation by the Local Government Board which will deal with over-crowding, ventilation, water supply, &c., of the Vans themselves.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—There are 23 Milkshops on the Register, and 12 Cowsheds. During 1913, six were cancelled, and during the same year four Milkshops and one Cowshed were registered, 49 periodical inspections were made, and, under notice from the Inspector, the following defects were

remedied: storage for cans, light and ventilation to W.C., eight accumulations of manure removed, five walls limewashed, three drains repaired, two water supplies improved, two pavings repaired, one milk from diseased cow stopped, two W.C.'s repaired.

Infectious Disease.—There were notified 14 cases of Scarlet Fever, 39 of Diphtheria, five of Erysipelas and one Puerperal Fever. Twenty-nine cases of Diphtheria and 14 of Scarlet Fever have been treated in the Council's Isolation Hospital, there have been no deaths and no return cases, prompt removal to the Hospital being carried out where necessary, and the rooms immediately disinfected; 703 houses have been supplied with disinfectant and soap. Of the 39 cases of Diphtheria, 27 occurred at High Brooms and 12 at Southborough, and of the 14 of Scarlet Fever only one occurred at High Brooms. The cases of Diphtheria were very unevenly distributed over the year. In the months of March, April, May and June only one case occurred, but in the months of October and November 22 cases occurred, this was owing to an epidemic of Diphtheria at High Brooms which originated in Gordon Road. The history is as follows: On August the 14th there occurred a case at 31, Gordon Road, and on inspection there was found that there was no ventilation to the house drains, which were connected to a sewer with a blank end and also unventilated. A notice was sent to the owners to provide a ventilation pipe to the house drains, which they refused to do; the matter was reported to the Medical Officer of Health, and the Health Committee gave instructions for the matter to stand over until the Council had fixed a ventilation shaft to the sewer. In the meantime a case of Diphtheria occurred at 27, Gordon Road, and when the Inspector was making enquiries as to the origin of this case, an untrapped opening was discovered into the drain at 31a, Gordon Road which was next door but one from the house where the first case of Diphtheria occurred. There was a leak in the joint of the ventilation pipe close to the bedroom window, and the drain had been recently choked. On making enquiries the Inspector found the occupants all suffering from sore throat; a doctor was called in who certified three of the occupants

to be suffering from Diphtheria. On making further enquiries at the Infants' School, the Inspector was told that a child had been sent home some time previously suffering from Chicken Pox to this same house (31a, Gordon Road) but the doctor stated that the pustules found on the child's face were not due to Chicken Pox but Diphtheria in an advanced form, so apparently the child had been attending school while suffering from the disease, and subsequently 15 scholars from the same school who had been sitting close to this child were found to be infected.

The floors and six-foot of the walls (measured from the floor all round) of the Southborough Council School, Infants' Department, together with the desks, tables, lavatories, &c., have twice been sprayed with Formaldehyde 40% solution diluted in proportion 4-oz. of Formalin to the gallon of water.

Table of Disinfection, 1913.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pillows, cushions, bolsters, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Sheets, blankets, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Personal clothing, sundry articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Rooms fumigated and sprayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beds destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pillows, bolsters and cushions destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sheets, blankets, &c., destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Drainage of Dwellings.—Five new sewers have been provided on private ground, making a total of 303 feet run of 6in. stoneware drain. In two cases in which there were 120 feet run the cost was borne by the Council. In one case a sewer was repaired by the Council's men. In one case where there was 60 feet run of stoneware drain provided, the Council deemed it unnecessary to provide concrete beneath same, although the Bye-laws provide for same in the case of new houses. Twenty-four dwellings have been re-drained by the owners under notice from the Inspector, which made a total of 458 feet run of new 4in. stoneware drain. Five plans and three specifications were prepared,

and 61 drains of dwellings were tested. The drainage generally proves defective where a proper test can be applied. New drains are tested with water and the old ones with smoke.

Paving around Dwellings.—In many cases the paving at rear of dwellings was very defective. To 117 dwellings this was repaired, and in 26 cases bare portions of the back-yards close up to the dwellings were paved. To 41 dwellings the old paving had to be taken up and new impervious paving provided with a surface gradient to the drains; to do this 328 superficial yards of new paving were provided. In 40 cases paving of passage ways along the rear and to the street was provided, 369 superficial yards of new paving being laid.

Housing and Town Planning Act.—Inspection has been made of 20 dwellings under the above Act, five of which were considered to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation, these five houses were represented by the Housing Inspector to be unfit for human habitation. Closing Orders were made in two cases which were not complied with; in the case of the other three the Health Committee could not get the sanction of the Council to issue Closing Orders. In two dwellings the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.

In no case has the Council executed the work themselves under Section 15, preference being given to procedure under the Public Health Acts, and in no case has any dwelling been put in a state fit for human habitation after the making of a Closing Order, and the consideration of making Demolition Orders, is, therefore, pending the three months lapse required by the Act. In the meantime one house which became unoccupied has been re-let by the owner.

Yours obediently,

EDGAR T. JEFFERY,

Feb. 19th, 1914.

Inspector of Nuisances,

Southborough Urban District Council.

The character or nature of defects found :

Water supply insufficient	3
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	13
Defective drains	11
Defective light	4
Light and Ventilation to W.C.'s obstructed	2
Defective Ventilation	16
Dampness in walls	16
Defective or no damp-proof courses	16
Uncleanly state—Structural	15
Defective walls	13
Defective roofs	5
Rainwater pipes defective or insufficient... ..	11
Defective floor ventilation	9
Defective interior walls	9
Defective floors	15
Defective sinks	10
Yard paving	16
Drainage of Yards	12